

A Iournall, wherein is truely sette
downe from day to day, what was doone, and
worthy of noting in both the Armies, from the
last comming of the D. of Parma into Fraunce,
vntill the eighteenth of May 1592. according to
the French computation.

And hereunto is added other newes from Genes,
the which are confirmed by sundry
letters of credite.

Translated out of French by E. A.



L O N D O N

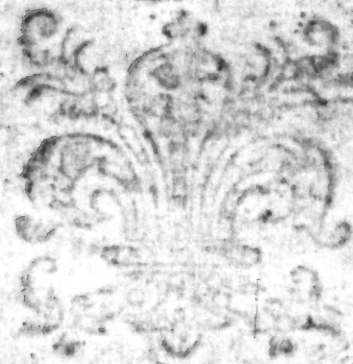
Printed by Iohn Wolfe, and are to bee sold at
his shop, right ouer against the great
South doore of Poules.

1 5 9 2

A Journal, which is a history of the
donations made to the British Museum
from the year 1753 to the year 1800.
The names of the donors are given in
the margin of the text.

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LONDON
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1793



A Iournall, wherein is set downe from day to day, what was done in both the Armies, from the coming of the Duke of Parma into France, vntill the eighteenth of May 1592. according to the French computation.

The Duke of *Parma* perceiuinge himselfe, notwithstanding his great and well prepared forces assembled, namely the king his maisters power, consisting of Spanyardes, Launceknights, Wallons, Italians, and Neapolitanes, footemen: also his horsemen Wallons, Flemminges, Italians, and Butters: together with the late Popes forces, consisting of Suitsers and good numbers of Italians, on horsebacke and on foote: likewise the aide of the Duke of *Mayenne*, which was no small number: vnable to force the king to raise his sieg from before *Roan*, Determining to practise the Spanish manner of Stratagemes, vsed in the dayes of the late kinges *Leues* the twelue and *Fraunces* the first, thereby to shonne the fury of the French: retired out of the way into a place of safety, there waitinge vntill their heat were ouer, and all the French army in proccesse of time, of it self broken vp and scattered.

To this end he set a face, as if hee purposed to
A ii, besiege

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besiege *S. Esprit de Rue*, a place lying beyond the Ri-
uer of *Some*, & the rather at the request of the Duke
of *Aumale*, and the inhabitantes of *Abbeville*, and o-
thers who found them selues greatly annoied ther-
by: still lookinge for the Departure of the kinges
French troupes, wherein he was no whit Deceiued:
for the French, who for the most part serued vpon
their owne charges, did retire, as being perswaded
that the Duke of *Parma*, considering hee was past
the Riuer of *Some*, meant onely to take his way into
the *Low countries*. There hee lay a whole moneth,
prouiding to plant his artillery before *Rue*, but vn-
derstanding that the king had no more remayning
with him but onely of French five hundred foote-
men, and as many horse, also that the rest of his ar-
my, consisting of straungers, was scattered into se-
uerall places, because of the scituation of the towne
of *Roan*, which was environed with great Barri-
cades & valles, whereby they could not passe from
one lodging to an other in lesse then two houres: al-
so that some troupes of his forces were in the sub-
urbes of *S. Seuer*, beyond the riuer of *Seyne*. The e-
nemies army, vpon the aduantages that their lea-
ders found themselves to haue ouer the king, mar-
ched toward *Roan*, and in foure dayes approached
within foure leagues thereof.

Herevpon his Maiesty retired a league and a
halfe from *Roan*, Drabing towarde *Pont-del-Arch*,
to a villiage named *Gony*, there to assemble his for-
ces, and to receiue such as he had summoned out of
the *Ile of France*, out of *Picardy*, and out of the go-
uernements of *Orleance*, *Chartres*, and *Normandy*, at-
tending the enemy notwithstandinge in the same
place

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place, with such power as he had about him.

The Duke of *Parma* and *Mayenne*, seeing *Roan* set at liberty, hauing tarried there about two dayes, where the Spanish faction boasted greatly that they had remoued the king, whome they thought certainly would passe the *Riuer of Seyne*, marched thence towarde *Candebeck*, a village lying downe-ward vpon the same *Riuer*, with full purpose to take it.

The five and twentieth day of *Aprill*, the king vpon the arrivall of some French troupes, both of horsemen and footemen, marched toward the enemy, and lodged at *Fontaine le Bourg*, but by the way he tooke three Castels, which the enemy had before seized vpon.

The next day being the six and twentieth, the Rendez-vous was at *Fresnoy*, and the army passed on to *Outenille* and thereabouts, where the Dukes of *Montpensier* and *Longueville*, with the Counties, *Paul* came in, with diuers other Lordes, some together with them, others leading troupes a part.

The seauen and twentieth day, the king undertooke to passe on to *Iuetot*, where the Dukes of *Mayenne* and *Guize* were lodged, who were somewhat brauely displaced, and more lustely had beene, but for certaine ditches that environed the groundes euery way, whereby the Duke of *Bouillon* could not passe as he would to backe the Baron of *Byron*, yet were there some slaine and some taken, among the rest *Blanque-Fort* who is one of the faide Barons traine, tooke young *Chastre*. *Iuetot* is not past one league from *Lauetot*, where the Duke of *Parma* was lodged, who was somewhat abashed, when he per-

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ceived the king so neere him with his army, & hunting after him, whereby finding himselfe enclosed betweene his Maestie and the River of *Seyne*, having besides receyved a harquebuzze shotte in hys arm, at the siege of *Candebeck*, which was not worth the paines, and being in great necessitie of victuals, he fortified his lodging with trenches. After the king had remained two dayes at *Iuctor*, on the last of Aprill he drew neerer to the ennemy to a village named *Varicarnille* and there abouts.

The enemies purposed two hours before night to set vppon the English, wherevpon the king returned and sent the Baron of *Biron* to conduct the English, who were gone too farre out of their lodgings. The ennemy came with some fourteene or fiveteene hundred footemen: also in the fore-fronte there were a number of horse, besides sondry other troupes that followed. The skirmish was hoate, but in the end, coming to handy blowes, the Duke of *Parmaes* horsemen gaue a charge, of whome there were slaine sixteene or seauenteene parsons of account, euery one in belnet hosen, besides diuers others, and five and twenty or thirty wounded.

The Baron *Biron*, in the view of them al, slew one of the principals, and Sir *Roger Williams* Coroneell of the English slew another. At which tyme they also tooke one Cornet, very well furnished with all manner of weapons, and some that carried money. This was a great disgrace to their whole power: as being done in the sight of the rest of their army, which was almost all in battaile array, and the Prince of *Parma* the Dukes sonne had the repulse.

The

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The first of May the enemies army was be-
times in battaile aray in their fort and thereabout:
yet not without suspect of some mening to dislodge:
For there were passed some troupes both of horse
and foote towarde the wayes, whereby they recei-
ued their victuals, namely toward *Lislebonne, Tan-*
kerville, Arfleur, Newhauen, Escam, and Honflew, which
standeth beyonde the Riuer, so that the same day
there were taken three or foure thousand loaves, a-
bout 400. carriage horses that were gone on a for-
raging, and twenty faire horses belonging to the
artillery. There returned also many carriages
that came from the sayde places loaden with vi-
ctuall: There were also taken some horsemen that
went forth for to safeconduct them: so that the
loafe of bread that was worth but one soue before,
was now sold amonge them for twelue and fine-
teene soues: and the pot of wine, the worst for three
franches, and that that was somewhat good was
sold for foure.

This first of May was the feast of *James and*
Philip and it fell vpon a Friday, all which concu-
red for the *Spanyarde*s to lay the platformes of all
their enterprises and purposes: howbeit the king
tooke so good order in every quarter, that we in-
curred no inconuenience: but contrarywise the ene-
my finding our troupes to bee (as they terme it)
frollicke, stood in greater doubt of being assaulted,
then in desire to assaile.

The second day most of the enemies army stood
still in battaile ray, parte of them passinge into a
wood, which lyeth betwene their forte and the
kings army, which was but fve hundred paces
from

from one of their trenches, & was environed with a very deepe ditch, the trees standing on both sides in manner of a hedge, so enterlaced that it was almost vnaccessible albeit there were none to defende the same.

The third day the king with his chiefest Captaines, went to take a view of the head of the enemies army, to the end there to endeavour to worke some effect. He found that the enemy had made five ravelinges about the said wood, which flanked the champion wherby he was to goe to the head: also that he had lodged two thousande footemen in certaine houses that stood as in a villadge vnder the side thereof, compassed with the same ditches yet in some place ther were three ditches one with in an other that deuided the fieldes from the sayd head, which was with in the reach of a small coluering on the one side of the *Switzers* lodgings, so that planting the *Canon* he might haue strooke into some of our lodgings, namely into the *Englishmens*. Neuer the lesse the king, hauing taken counsaile in the field, resolved to seaze vpon the said wood together with the vilage therein comprehended, which was one of their chiefest lodgings, and to that effect appointed all his troopes to be in place before day in battaile array, so to giue the assault at the breake of daye: but the darknesse of the night was in parte the cause that some that were lodged farre off were not so dilligent but that it was almost eight of the clocke before they arrayed in estate to perfourme the purposed effect. Neither could this assembly be so secrete, but that the enemy did some what perceiue it, which caused him to beleue that it was ne-
uer

net gathered with out intent to enterprize some matter whatsoeuer: they for their parts put them selues in battad, vsing all diligence to fortify & raise the said ravelings, shooting of two canons to aduertize all their troupes, where vpon some were of opinion to referre the enterprize to an other time. But the king finding al his troupes full of courage and heat, resolved to assault them in sundry places. On the one side the English and Mallons and the rest to support the: on an other side the french & the lanceknights to support them. The first, who were as aduenturers, strok in so baleantly that they entered the trenches with hard sight, rather with the pike and sword, then with the harquebuz, and forced the enemy out of the said wood and village, albeit they were two thousand men, & some Spanish Captaines that were come at the huite of the assembly of our forces.

There were left dead vpon the place aboue three hundred men, whereof some were Spaniards and some Mallons: Amongst them were six or seauen Captaines, and the Liefetenant Coronell of *la Verlette* and he himselfe wounded, without any losse of ours, except two or three slaine, and seauen or eight hurt.

The Lord Baron *Biron* aduanced himselfe according to his Office of Marshall Generall of the field, whereby hee beheld the countenance and re-tract of the enemies, and aduertised the king thereof, who sent him fifty horse, led by the Lord of *Maligni, Vidam of Chartres*. Upon their comming he pursued them that fledde, even untill they came within fifty paces of their first entrenchment, where their

army stood in battaile ray. There were also slaine betwene six and seauen score, with the losse of onely one of ours, who passed so farre that he was slayne at the foote of the trench. So likewise were there some horses slaine and some hurt: yea there were some such enemies slaine as offered tenne, six, and foure thousand crownes.

The king stood about eight houres offering the battaile, hauing to that end aduanced his Switzers, horsemen and artillery. The enemies trenches were raised very high in respect as they were at the beginning in the field, and they somewhat annoyed vs with their artillery: but the king placed his forces els where, in place where the Canon could not hurt.

His Maiesty perceiuing after so long expectation, and the night comming on, that the enemies made no countenance to come forth of their Fort, returned euery man to his lodginge, vntill further occasion to do more, hauing by this effect with their great hurt, giuen the enemies to know that our footmen are as good or better then theirs, at the cost of the Spanish brauerie and presumption, who can now graunt that the footemen the which the king now hath are very good: for of his horsemen they make no doubt, considering the many proufes that they haue had.

The next day being the fifth of May, about eleuen of the clock, ther came other aduice, that the ennemie dislodged from their Forte, whereof grete sondry opinions, the greatest importing that they meant secreately to steale away to Roen, and from thence to the Forrest of Andely, which is but three leagues

leagues thence leaning in *Rae*: their munition and
most heaviest baggage, and truly had they ben able
so to haue done and to gotten fire or seauen houres
before hand whereby to haue come into the forest,
with that aduantage they might easily haue sent
their horsemen and baggage before, and left their
footmen vpon the tayl, whome our horsemen could
not haue broken or fought withal in the forest nei-
ther could our footmen haue marched in time to
ouertake theirs, but that afterward through this
forest they might haue retired euen to *New castel* or
toward *Beaumont*.

The king here vpon sent out some to beto the ene-
mie, who returned answer that they dislodged,
then in the morning he sent more & stronger troops,
who gaue him to wit that the enemies were depar-
ted ouer night & that they were broken: here vpon
his Maiestie resolved to bring his maine battayle
toward *Clayre*, so to come the fore part of the said
forest, whiles himselfe with his horsemen folowed
the enemy in the taile to the end truly to learne the
order of their march, what way they toke, & what
iourneys they might be able to make: leauing the
Lord Marshall Biron to conduct the armie & to cause
it to march in order. His maiestie had not marched
farre but he perceined that he had not had certaine
aduice, for within halfe a league of the fort whete
the enemy was lodged, he found them in battail ar-
ray, & for a token that they went not scattering they
discharged some canons. But had he bene truly ad-
uertized, he would surely haue brought his army,
& so vndoubtedly we had had battaille, & that with
aduantage, or at the least in equal ballance, which

is the thinge that the king chiefly desireth.
 The king seying how the case stood, sent word to
 marshall *Biron* to stay the army where it was, also
 to consider how to lodge, likewise soon after he sent
 the Lord Baron of *Biron* sonne to the saide Mar-
 shall to appoint the seate, which hee dyd at *Inetot*,
 twoo leagues from the enemies campe, who be-
 gan already to fortifie, notwithstanding the strong
 scituation thereof, which was upon a hill betwene
 twoo valleis, neither was there any accesse vnto it,
 but at one onely heade, and that very difficulte, as
 being flanked with wood and vallies, besides that
 attending vntill the trenches were made, they had
 placed at the saide heade thre rowes of carriages,
 whereof they had great plenty.

The king seeing his army too farre off, namely
 that his Butters, were lodged three leagues off,
 and diuers of his troupes so farre away, that they
 could not come together vntill it were very late, de-
 termined to retire vntill the nexte morninge, and
 then to see whether hee coulde worke any good
 effect.

The seauenth day of the saide moneth of May,
 the king departed with some of his forces, to lodge
 at a place called *Saint Katerines*, from whence hee
 might plainly discover the enemies Campe, but
 perceyuing that hee was first to passe twoo greate
 vallies hee returned to the former lodging.

The eight day, some went to discover the ene-
 mies army, who found them within a great trench
 which they had augmented.

The ninth day, the king tooke counsaile to as-
 saile the enemies horsemen, who were lodged a-
 long

long a valley, for the commodity of water, and in three villages beneath their army: Hereupon hee gaue charge to Baron *Biron* to take his Regimente, wherein were sixe hundred french footemen, one hundred English pikes, and one hundred Musquettiers, and as many wallons, likewise the Launcelknightes, to seise vpon this lodging. Hee also appointed that the Lord Marshall *de Aumont*, shoulde marche after with his Regimente, also that when they were neere the execution, he should take on to the left hande, so to keepe that side from hinderinge the same, as also to sette a face, as if hee would fighte with such as should gather together, namely with the laste villages, or else with the whole army.

The Duke of *Bouillon* was likewise expressly appointed with his Regimente to take on to the right hande, towarde the enemies Campe, where hee gotte vp aboue on to the top of the valley, and marched towarde the enemies trenches within the bolley of a small culuering, whereby hee stopped the enemies from comming forth of their Campe to succour those lodgings. The Lord Marshall *Biron* marched after with eight hundred french, two hundred footemen English and wallons, most of them pikes, and then his owne Regiment.

Being come to the first village hee slayed and sent foure hundred hargabuziers into the wood on to the right hand, to support the Duke of *Bouillon*, if neede should require, also two hun-

Dred to his sonne the Lord Baron of Biran. The kinge remained on the toppe of the hill, to the ende to make heade against the army, in case it should passe out at the ende or beginninge of the valley with his Cornet, his Regiment, and the Regiments of the Dukes of Montpensier and Longueville, the counties of Saint Paul and Do. for it was to bee feared that the enemy would passe that waye to hinder and disurbe the execution aforesaid.

The fight was sore, for ye are to note, that where commonly men set vppon lodgings by night, the king would haue this done by day, to the ende that if the enemy should offer any attempt, he might bee scene comminge, and to bee fought withall.

Besides of the kinges troupes some tarried ouer long: others shewed themselves in the view of the enemies campe, so that when the sayd Lord Baron drew neare the lodgings, he found double board of Cutters and launces, and almost all the troopes taking horse, being in number betwene thirtie & fortie cornets, seven companies of men of armes of the ordinances, and the Cutters.

The said Lord Baron had but few men, in respect that the passage was narrow: albeit in deede the Lord great Maister of the horse came vnto him with some fiveteene or twenty of the kinges Cornet, and the County of Chasteau-Roux Marshall de Aumonts eldest sonne, accompanied with some gentlemen was also with the
said

said Lord Baron.

The said Lord Baron seeing some three score and tenne or fourescore Ruffes comming to charge vpon him, turned to them, albeit but meanelly accompanied, in respecte that parte of his company had taken an other way, by reason of a hedge, where were five and thirtie men. For he considered that if he should retire from before this troupe, it mighte breede some danger of feare, to the rest of those that came behinde, and therefore he resolved to set vpon them. There followed some store of Pistol shotte and handye blowes, wherein the said Ruffes were overthrowne, and so he entred the village, where he found certaine Spanyardes that stood at defence, and therevpon the said Lord Baron staid for hys Harguebuziers, to dislodge them from the hedges and ditches, where the County Chasteau-Roux was hurte on the legge, which was great pittie, in respect hee was both valiant and forwarde.

Those that parted from the said Lord Baron, did report that they met with a troupe of lancers whom they withstood, to the end so to fauour the execution, which was great both in slaine, wounded, and prisoners: as also was the spoyle and losse. For the ennemies doe giue out that they lost foure hundred horse of seruice and sixtene hundred other, a great deale of baggage and moueables, and much siluer in vessel and coyne.

There were sundry conflicts, and the Lord
Baron

Baron of *Biron* fought three or foure times against both horsmen and footemen, who, gathered together both in the lodgings and among the hedges and ditches, yet in the end they were all broken, & the rather for that the Lord Marshall de *Aumont* put some of the spanish troops in feare, as also those that gathered again together. The Duke of *Bouillon* was forced to put selfe under couert from the ennemyes artillery.

The king also sent a great troope of horse toward the enemies campe or trenches, to hold them still in feare that the said troupe wold enter thei Campe, whilst the rest of the army assaulted the trenches.

This execution perfourmed, the Lord Baron began to cause those whome he brought, to retire, but in great disorder by reason of their bootie, and those two hundred fresh harguebuziers, whome the Lord Marshall had sent him, stood them in good stead: When most of his troupes were on their way, himselfe began also to retire toward the right hande, at which tyme the Duke of *Bouillon* beganne to discend into the valley, being seconded by the small shotte that was sent into the wood and hedges.

All these troupes aforesaid thus passed, the Lord Marshall *Biron*, sounded the retreat, with his bootie, and the enemies sette a face as they would haue followed in the taile, but they were so well wellcomined, that sondry of them were slayne and hurte: And heere came his sonne the Lord Baron vnto him, with sondry men of account

account that were with him. This was performed thus honourably for the execution of the kinges purpose to the enemies great losse as is aforesayde: and hys Maiesty was also come doone to see how thinges wente, from whence hee commaunded whatsoeuer was requisite.

The eleuenth day of May, the king was aduertised, that the enemy had brought a great many of boates, which he caused to bee fastened by two and two, making thereof small bridges to passe ouer: and that they transported vppon each bridge, some sixty horse with many footemen and some baggage in the bottome, so to get ouer the Riuer of *Seyne*. A matter scarce to bee imagined. Also that as for forrage, there came great plenty a long the way towarde *Lisbonne*, and along the riuer, likewise that they had some store comming a longe from towarde *Newhauen*, *Harfleur*, *Fescam*, &c.

Herebpon the king Determined to followe their army, to the ende to cutte of their victuals and forrage, also to assault *Candebeck*, or compell the enemies to battaile. The which day hee departed from *Iuetot*, and came to lodge in a village called *Lauctot*.

The twelfth day hee wente to take the viedo of *Candebeck*, where he found that they had made a fort at halfe the mountaine, wherein were a good number of people, & likewise in the towne, But his Maiesty had brought but few troupes, and therefore he referred al to the next day, being

the

the

the thirteenth. Likewise hee might beholde the boates loaden with menne horse, and baggage, passing over the River with all diligence.

The same day hee marched with part of his army and some artillery, and at the coming of our footmen the enimies began to retire to a place of execution where they made as it were a litle fort, but passing forward they habandoned their fort, which was at the mid mountain, neither could we any longer perceave the number of boats at the kay. But the most of them marched toward *Roan*, and as for their forces they wer al alredy passed over the river saving those that marched as it is aforesaid toward *Roan* and foure hundred of the towne garison.

Hard by the other side of the river the enimies had before made a fort for the safetie of the passage, where they had 7. peeces of ordnance, which being taken forth of their boates they left behinde them. In the forte had they lefte some men, also in a smale vilage thereby some both horsemen and footmen, who set themselves in battail aray without the daunger of the canon, which the kinge caused to be often times discharged against those that were in the forte and about the peces. Herevpon the enimies sent three teemes of horse to draw away the said pieces against the which we shot sundrie times and slew some of thet horses, which notwithstanding, they drew them away one after another.

The king lefte certaine french in the afozenamed

forenamed fort aboue the towne, with some wallons and English, also some artillery vpon the toppe of the mountayne and ther he lodged the Suinters. Likewise some of the shippes approached and shot off, howbeit but few.

The fourteenth day of May, the king caused his company to shoote into the towne: they that were within, made a brag, wherevpon the king sent them word, that he would hang them all: But towarde eueninge they craued parley, and so the king sent the Lord Baron of *Byron*, to make the composition.

There came forth of the towne of *Candebeck* foure hundred men, whereof two hundred were Spaniards, whose composition was the easier, to the ende they mighte haue no cause of delays or longer stay. Because it is hard to plant a siege, also that the water stood in many partes of the ditch, and could not be boydd.

There were also threescore and tenne artillery horses, that coulde not passe away, and some mulets, namely the Prince of *Parmaes* owne. Besides the king determined to departe and to follow the ennemy, and therefore tooke his way to *Pont-del-Arch* there to passe ouer the Riuer of *Seyne*, to keepe the ennemy from temporising on the other side of the Riuer, and to force him to some action.

The king being on the way to *Pont-del-Arch* had aduice that the enemies horsemen that could not passe at *Candebeck* but tooke to *Roan*, had passed the Riuer at *Roan*, and so marched wholly

toward *Paris*, wherupon he resolved with diligence to make way to learne the trueth, where the ennemy would become. He left his French horsemen, with the Duke of *Montpensier* to proceede forward, also his footemen with the Lord Marshall *Biron* to the ende vpon aduertisement from himselfe, to passe ouer *Seyne*, or to march toward *Paris*, either to passe ouer the River of *Oyse* at *Creil*, or at *Ile-Adam*, so to cut off the ennemies retraict into the *Low countries*.

The sixteenth day, the king receyued letters from the Lord of *Archant* gouernour of *Eureux*, importing the ouerthrow of a great number of the ennemies, whome hee surprised, lodged in the suburbs of the saide towne, of whome fifty were left deade in the place, and many were taken prisoners.

He writeth moreouer that vpon Friday the fiveteenth day of thys moneth of May, the Prince of *Parma*, come to the Duke, had passed a long not farre from *Eureux*, accompanied with seauentenc ensignes of footemen and two maine troupes of horse, who marched the one before, and the other behind, so disorderly and fearfully, that it had bene an easie matter with a thousande horse, to haue defeated them all: and that he marched directly towarde *Paris* where he hoped vpon the Sunday after, being the seauenteenth of the same moneth, to arrive.

The king purposeth shortly to returne to the assault of *Roan*, who hath found her death in place where she hoped for health. For the same towne

to none hath had no supply of the thinges that it standeth in mosse neede of, neyther neede wee to feare, so long as the king is maister of the felde and keepeth the River of *Seine* shut vp, that the ennemies shall deliuer themselves from their misery and want of victuals.

By letters of the eighteenth day from the *Campe* neere to *Caudebeck*, wee heare that the Duke of *Parma* remayneth at *Roan* sicke of his hurt: also that the Duke of *Mayenne* is likewise sicke in the same, of a soze and in a manner incurable disease: likewise that the most parte of the saide Dukes army is also there enclosed: and most certaine it is that the *Switzers* are there shut vp.

There is newes come sence that the Duke of *Parma* hauinge passed the River of *Seyne*, and vnderstanding that the king lay for him toward *Paris*, hath passed the River of *Marne* at *Charenton* bridge toward *Meaux*, also that the said Duke is very sicke.

The Lord of *Fay* is at *Guilleboeuf* which he fortifieth, as being a place that may greatly hinder all trafficke betweene *Roan* and *Newhauen*.

The Lord Marshall *Biron*, on the nine and twentieth day of *May*, entered vpon *Newcastle*, and it is thoughte that the businesse will not bee long.

Roan is brought into great extremity, as being victualed but from day to day. The king purposeth very shortly to kepe it shorter.

Other newes there is written from Genes the
fifth of Aprill 1592. the which are con-
firmed by diuers letters.

The Duke of *Sauoy* is retourned out of *Pro-
vence* vnto *Nice*, thence to departe to *Thurine* to
take order for the affaires of *Piedmont* where
they greatly feare the comming of the *Lorde* of
Diguieres. That both before and since hys de-
parture from the same place hee hath still lost,
namely the good willes of the people: also that
particularlpe *Aix* was reuolted against him:
and had expelled all the straungers hys adhe-
rents: had chaunged magistrats and slayne the
consull & three counsellers. That the gouernoz
of *Antibe* hauing receiued monie of the Duke for
deliuey of the same to him, had mocked him,
and with the canon chased away foure hundzed
souldiers sent to take the possession. The *Mar-
quise Seralin* is come out of *Spaine* into *Piedmont*
to serue the Duke in his warres of *Prouence*, as
also to the same effect there are leaped new
forces in *Lombardy*.

The states of *Arragon*, *Catalogne* and *Valence*
by comon accord & consent sent vnto king *Philip*
to complaine of his executing of the chiefe
Justice of the state of *Arragon*, whereto he an-
swered that he executed him not as in qualitie
of chiefe Justice but as a perticuler rebell, wher-
of they craued declaration in writing together
with the confirmation of theyr priuiledges:
furthermore

Furthermore in as much as it seemed that the king ment to send some men toward the *Pirinean* mountaynes, they withall besought him not to sende aboue five hundred at once according to their saide priuiledges, whereto the king hath as yet returned no answer.

FINIS.

